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G. 35m-11-32

SHANGHAI MUNICIPAL POLICE.

Special Branch, S. 4, ~~Section~~,

REPORT

Date May 1, 1935.

SHANGHAI MUNICIPAL POLICE
File No. B. REGISTRY
No. D 4820
Date 1/5/33

Subject (in full) History of Disturbances in Shanghai arising from Activities of Communists and Militant Labour.

Made by and Forwarded by D.S.I. Moore.

Previous to 1925, labour disputes in the Settlement had been of such a minor nature that the authorities concerned were never forced to face what could be termed, serious issues.

The year, 1925, however, saw that the pernicious influence of Bolshevism had made its mark on the labouring masses, and from that time the authorities have been more or less engaged in constant conflict with subversive activities applied through the medium of labour.

On February 9, 1925, a strike occurred at the Naiga Wata Kaisha Company, No. 5 Mill, 14, Ichang Road, and gradually extended until the workers employed in six defferent Japanese companies in the Western and Yangtszepoo districts were idle.

When the employees of No. 5 Mill struck work they proceeded to compel the workers in mills Nos. 7, 8 and 12 situated in the same compound to join them, but their efforts were frustrated by the Japanese employees who, with the assistance of the Municipal Police, succeeded in ejecting them from the premises.

It soon became apparent that the trouble was not the result of a spasmodic outbreak, but had been carefully planned by agitators of the educated class, as printed propaganda distributed at the time was of a very high order.

On the following day, February 10, three hundred strikers crossed the Soochow Creek from Chinese territory and invaded the N.W.K. No. 9 Mill, No. 60 Markham Road, on the bank of that waterway. There they did considerable damage to office furniture and machinery, and compelled the

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employees to discontinue work. The Municipal Police arrived on the scene and succeeded in arresting thirteen of the agitators. This caused the latter to avoid the Settlement, but they persevered in their intimidation and propaganda in Chinese territory where the bulk of the workers lived. This perseverance resulted in the extension of the strike to Mills Nos. 5, 7, 8, 9, 12, 13 and 14 of the Naigai Wata Kaisha Co., and two days later all the factories of this company closed down.

The strike extended to three more mills of other Japanese companies, and the cessation of work was effected without serious trouble in two concerns, but the case of third concern, the Toyoda Cotton Mill, 200 Jessfield Road, which was situated in Chinese territory, constituted the most daring feat of the agitators, who gained entrance to the mill by scaling the wall around the buildings, and then intimidated the operatives into discontinuing work. When the mill was cleared after considerable difficulty by the Japanese employees, the agitators and workers congregated outside the gate. They there a short time later attacked a motor car occupied by seven employees of the mill, including the Doctor, and the factory manager. The last mentioned succumbed to his injuries later. One of the others was shot through the chest and a third was beaten and thrown into the Soochow Creek. The mob which appeared to be led by a female student moving a white flag, also threw a motor car belonging to the Municipal Police into the Creek. The crowd was finally dispersed after the Shanghai-Woosung Police fired several shots. Although the Municipal Police only had

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authority to function on the road, they succeeded in arresting nine of the rioters.

During the strike the Municipal Police adopted an attitude towards the intimidators in keeping with the seriousness of the situation, and warrants were procured in all cases where evidence was available. In this way no less than 60 persons were arrested, and 18 others had to seek safety in flight. This action completely upset the strike organization, and the final collapse came with the arrest by the Municipal Police of the two ringleaders.

On January 26, an agreement between employers and employees was signed, which was nothing more than a reiteration of the conditions under which the employees formerly served.

On May 14, 1925, one thousand hands employed in the Naiga Wata Kaisha No.7 Mill struck work following the discharge of two foremen. As a result of this stoppage, another mill, which depended upon No.7 for material had to suspend operations on May 15. Notices were posted explaining that the two mills would be closed for a few days, but that in the meantime workers unemployed through no fault of their own would be given 50% of their usual wages. Notwithstanding this, large numbers of employees of both mills paraded as usual for night duty that evening, and forced their way by breaking down a gate into the compound of the mills past a party of Sikh Constables and Japanese foremen. They there armed themselves with sticks and weapons and started to damage machinery. Soon afterwards they again came into collision with the Japanese who in self defence shot seven of them.

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The crowd then withdrew, but some of them sought refuge in mill No.5 where together with the regular employees of that establishment they were locked up by the Japanese overseers until the arrival of the Municipal Police. Damage caused to machinery resulted in discontinuation of work by five mills and the unemployment of some 8,000 persons.

A memorial service in honour of one of the rioters named Koo Tsung Hung, who succumbed to gun shot wounds received, was held in Chapei on May 24, which over five thousand people including students from various schools attended. Labour leaders and some students with communist sympathies urged the attendance to resist to the bitter end the oppression of the Japanese capitalists and imperialists. Similar sentiments were advocated in inscriptions and scrolls displayed in various parts of the meeting place and in handbills distributed among those present. All this happened under the eyes of the Shanghai-Woosung Constabulary and gendarmes who were on duty in the vicinity.

The students who attended the memorial service having apparently been swayed by the speeches which they heard, immediately started a movement among their colleagues to further the demand for redress in connection with the shooting. A meeting attended by representatives of 20 different schools was held on May 27, and a decision in favour of bringing the facts to the notice of the public by means of handbills and lectures was reached. The students proceeded to put these decisions into effect on May 30. A section, however, including those who had imbibed the teachings of the pro-Bolshevik Shanghai University, decided to take

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advantage of the occasion to spread propaganda in favour of the extreme wing of the Kuomintang. It was these who invaded the Louza district and evidence of their designs is afforded in the leaflets found in the possession of those who were arrested.

Information of the students' activities was received at Louza Police Station at 1.55 p.m. May 30. A party of European officers proceeded to investigate and, in consequence of the refusal of the students to disperse, arrested three men. These were taken to the station and detained. A crowd of their colleagues followed them to the Charge Room, refused to disperse when called upon and demanded to be locked up also. A few minutes later the Inspector i/c Station proceeded to Thibet Road where other orators were delivering anti-Japanese diatribes and arrested one who was carrying a banner bearing an anti-Japanese device. The prisoner was followd to the Station by a crowd of his colleagues who at their own request were locked up with him.
The first act of violence occurred on Thibet Road at 2.45 p.m. where a large mob maltreated a foreign constable. Six of the assailants were arrested and taken to the Louza Station. These were also followed by many sympathisers who forced their way into the Charge Room. They were ejected from the Station premises with considerable difficulty. After being removed from the Charge Room the crowd was forced out of the compound and retreated slowly Eastwards along the Nanking Road, the Police meanwhile urging them to disperse quietly. When about a hundred yards east of Louza Station gate, they halted and set upon two foreign constables and tried to

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wrest away their firearms. The Police then used their batons. The crowd, however, got beyond their control and quickly degenerated into a howling mob which pushed steadily forward shouting "Kill the foreigners". As the crowd, which had made several attempts to secure possession of the officers' firearms, was about to enter the gate of the Police Station, the Inspector i/c gave some Sikh and Chinese Constables the order to fire, with the result that four were killed outright and a number were wounded. The shooting had the immediate effect of dispersing the crowd and traffic became normal shortly afterwards. An investigation revealed that of these in the front rank of the rioters many came from the notorious pro-Bolshevik educational institution called the Shanghai University and some came from a Chinese Government school called the Nanyang University.

As a sequel to these troubles, a meeting was held in the Chinese Chamber of Commerce on May 31, and was attended in force by agitators, Communists and other openly anti-foreign elements. After prolonged discussion a set of resolutions was passed including a decision in favour of a general strike.

Effect was given on June 1, to the decision in favour of a general strike. On the morning of that date the bulk of the Chinese stores put up their shutters, but, with the exception of a few large concerns, continued to do business. With slight changes, this state of affairs prevailed till June 26 when in pursuance of a decision of the Chamber of Commerce, business was resumed on a normal basis. Industrial workers who joined the strike on June 1 comprised the employees of a British firm of cabinet makers, and the operatives of a Chinese Cotton Mill. On June 2 and 3 the strike spread to

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the workers of several other foreign and Chinese industrial establishments. On June 4 and 5 waterside workers were affected and the strike was joined by 1,300 employees in the Riverside Power Station, and 600 workers of the Fearon Road Plant of the Municipal Electricity Department. Other public utility employees who joined the strike about June 5 were the Chinese operators in the Shanghai Mutual Telephone Co., about 325 fitters, etc. of the Shanghai Tramway Co., and about 500 employees of the Waterworks Co. By the morning of June 4, about 74,000 industrial workers were on strike in the Settlement and this number steadily increased until June 18 when not less than 82,500 workers were unemployed. These comprised the workers in almost all Japanese and British mills, including the large cotton and tobacco manufacturing concerns, the printing staffs of the principal European newspapers, and large numbers of domestic servants, seaman, ships firemen, laundrymen, brass smiths, bank clerks, carpenters, fitters and turners. From June 6 strikers began to drift back to work, but fresh people coming out more than made up for these defections. The bulk of those who returned to work were in the employment of Chinese, so that by June 11 native industrial concerns, which had been affected, were with few exceptions working on a normal basis. Apart from the industrial workers idle in the Settlement, there were from June 5 about 15,000 hands on strike in Pootung. The strike in the river service extended on June 22 and 23 to the crews of tugs, launches and tenders of two British companies, who managed to meet the situation by operating a skeleton service with the aid of European officers and

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engineers from steamers tied up, assisted by Russians.

The extension of the strike was effected by propaganda, intimidation, robbery and bribery. From the day the decision to strike was reached notices vilifying foreigners as desperadoes, murderers and monsters and denouncing all Chinese who worked for them as slaves, dogs, cuckolds and reptiles were posted in the Settlement on all sorts of improvised hoardings, including the doors and shutters of the shops that had closed. The written propaganda was supplemented in Chinese territory by meetings and processions. Speakers at these gatherings raked up all China's real and imaginary grievances against the Foreign Powers, and urged the people to persevere in their opposition to the last. In the early days of the campaign the propaganda was directed indiscriminately against all foreigners, but later the British and Japanese were singled out for special execration, and derogatory references to others were avoided. It is, however, doubtful if much could have been achieved by the propaganda were it not for the way it was reinforced by intimidation. As soon as the strike started, the agitators opened about ten offices in Chinese territory and as the movement extended the number of these bases increased to thirty. These organizations functioned without interference of any kind from the Chinese Police, and moreover in several instances were actually protected by armed Chinese forces. From these safe retreats, the anti-foreign agitators intimidated tens of thousands of people, who desired to live on good terms with their employers, into joining the strike. They achieved this result by intimidatory methods reinforced by murder, robbery,

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kidnapping, assault and threatening letters. Workers, whom the strike promoters could not reach directly were brought into line by subjecting the families to persecution. The campaign of propaganda and intimidation was waged by hired agitators who in the course of their operations freely used motor cars, steam launches and motor boats. The appeals to the workers in the form of propaganda and intimidation were strengthened by the distribution from the strike headquarters in Chinese territory of more than $170,000. as strike pay. Moreover bribes were given to people in some trades and offers of employment at higher wages were made to others in order to induce them to join the movement. The commander of the Merchants Volunteer Protection Corps, who was concerned in these schemes, concentrated on an effort to undermine the loyalty of the Chinese Branch of the Shanghai Municipal Police. Crimes within the Settlement which beyond all doubt resulted from the activities of the agitators in Chinese territory, include offences against the persons of 28 foreigners, 31 Japanese, and 25 Chinese, 53 attacks upon tramcars and 32 other offences against property, rioting and the printing and circulation of hundreds of thousands of mendacious and provocative leaflets and cartoons.

Attacks by the strikers or their sympathizers resulted in the death of two Chinese and one foreigner. The Police in the suppression of the riots killed 22 Chinese and wounded 36, these figures including the rioters who lost their lives on May 30 on Nanking Road. Further efforts of the Police to suppress lawlessness led to the arrest of 92 persons for rioting or assault, and the apprehension of 22

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others for tearing down Municipal Proclamations, and the prosecution of 35 others for disseminating inflammatory, strike and anti-foreign literature. All of these, with a few exceptions, and 34 other persons charged for other offences arising out of the strike were extremely leniently dealt with either by being cautioned, fined or imprisoned for short periods.

Apart from the original trouble on Nanking Road on May 30, several other serious collisions occurred between rioters and the armed Defence Forces. At 10.30 a.m. June 1 when the Police attempted to disperse a crowd, ~~which had attempted to disperse a crowd~~, which had attempted to set fire tram cars at the corner of Nanking and Chekiang Roads, they were attacked by the mob which pelted them with stones. In repelling the attack, the officers were obliged to fire a volley which killed one and wounded seventeen. An attack upon the S.V.C. took place at 6 p.m. June 2 when a party of the American Troop while patrolling Thibet Road were ambushed near the New World, fire being opened upon them from various directions by hidden assailants. The initial shots resulted in the wounding of a corporal and the killing of a pony. The attackers, however, quickly retreated, and shots fired at them resulted in the death of an unknown Chinese. A foreign Police Sergeant was attacked near the Settlement boundary on June 17 by a mob which had come from Chapei. Through reluctance to shoot women and children whom the assailants used as a shield the Sergeant refrained from drawing his pistol. The crowd by a subterfuge succeeded in throwing him to the ground where they rewarded his chivalry

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by attacking him with knives, choppers and pieces of furniture. He was almost at the point of death when rescued by Police from Harbin Road Station who were summoned to his assistance. Another serious collision occurred on June 3 when a crowd of strikers endeavouring to wreck the premises of the Eastern Ice Co. (Japanese) 20 Lay Road, only dispersed after a foreign Detective Sergeant had shot one dead and wounded two others. A mob of students endeavouring to force the employees of the British Cigarette Co's factory, 17, Thorburn Road, to strike at 1 p.m. June 3 was interrupted by a foreign Police Constable whom they attacked. He succeeded in beating them off by drawing his pistol and wounding one of their number. On June 4 a crowd of Chinese broke into the Japan-China Cotton Spinning and Weaving Co's Mill in Pootung where, after wrecking windows and furniture, they started a fire. They were held at bay by armed Japanese employees of the company who wounded five. These rioters were finally dispersed by a detachment of the Shanghai-Woosung Constabulary. A Sikh Constable was attacked at the corner of Peking and Chekiang Roads on June 1. He successfully defended himself by drawing his pistol and wounding three of his assailants. A similar attack was made on a Chinese Constable on Yangtsze-poo Road on June 2 and the mob tried to disarm him. The policeman managed to escape after shooting one man dead. A crowd armed with bamboo poles threw a Japanese Constable into the Soochow Creek on June 2. He retaliated, shooting one of the mob dead and wounding two others. A Trooper Sub-Inspector of the Shanghai Municipal Police was fired upon by Chinese Merchant Volunteers on Jessfield Road, a Municipal thoroughfare

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O.O.L. on June 5 but fortunately escaped. In addition to those who were beaten, several foreigners, especially Japanese, were subjected to arrest and detention in Chinese territory.

In order to cope with the troubles resulting from the general strike, the Council declared a State of Emergency and mobilized the Volunteers and arranged for landing parties of sailors from warships of various navies. These were billeted at several places in the Settlement, including some schools, notorious as seats of agitation.

Although the Chinese hongs and shops had resumed business on June 26, the industrial strike continued during July, and it was only in the concluding days of the month that any material improvement was noticeable. On July 1 the workers on strike numbered about 80,000. These included almost all the operatives of British and Japanese cotton mills and tobacco factories, the crews, with few exceptions, of British and Japanese owned tugs, lighters and launches, the longshoremen of wharves owned by companies of the same nationality, the printers of the principal foreign newspapers, about ninety per cent of the washermen engaged in foreign work, large numbers of the seaman on British and Japanese ships, over 300 employees of the Shanghai Water Works, all the Chinese operators in the Shanghai Mutual Telephone Co., about 1,300 tradesmen and labourers belonging to the Municipal Electricity Department and 1,650 fitters, linesmen and traffic hands in the Shanghai Electrical Construction Co. With the exception of a partial cessation of work between July 23 and July 28 due to rumours that foreigners had imprisoned some of their student sympathizers, the wharf coolies were at

work from July 21. The strikers among employees of the Shanghai Water Works resumed on July 23. Relief came on July 6 to the Shanghai Mutual Telephone Co. when its operators, whose places were being temporarily filled by foreign lady volunteers, went back to their occupations. The continuation of the strike among the employees of the Electricity Department, whose work was maintained with great difficulty by the foreign staff and some Russian casual labourers, compelled the Municipal Council on July 6 to discontinue supplying power for industrial purposes. Several foreign and Chinese concerns were affected by this decision and about 40,000 additional workers were thrown out of employment. More than one third of these had returned to work by the end of July, the companies concerned having replaced the electric current with power from oil or steam engines. The Shanghai Electrical Construction Company, against whose servants the main efforts of the terrorists were directed during July, was obliged to curtail its service. Some of the strikers, however, returned by the end of the month, and the number of cars on the streets considerably increased. Others who went back to work in the latter part of July included large numbers of foreigners' domestic servants, washermen and the employees of printing establishments, including those maintained by foreign newspapers. Nevertheless it was estimated that on July 31 about 96,000 people were still idle.

In addition to the employees of the Shanghai Electrical Construction Co., the domestic servants of foreigners, and Chinese seamen on British ships received a large share

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of the attention of the terrorists. Not only were these deprived of their liberty, but several were badly treated. Reports were received that some house boys were tortured by pouring corrosive fluid on their bodies, while others were left for whole nights tied by the hands to trees. Families of other workers had to suffer the anguish of seeing their children removed to the labourers' detention prisons. Requests made there by the mothers of these little ones for permission to give them food were callously refused. It is known that altogether about 93 Chinese workers of the Settlement were kidnapped or otherwise maltreated. Some were taken away from their homes, some were captured at the places were they worked, and others were caught in the streets. With the exception of those who were summarily beaten, all the victims were taken to Chinese territory. There the agitators and terrorists maintained about thirty bases for the general extension of the strike, and also had special detention places where proletarian tribunals dealt with alleged offenders whose only crime was a desire to earn an honest living. These self-appointed tribunals imposed fines in some cases and in others forced the victims to sign bonds, etc. Some of the bases sent as many as two hundred agitators to the Settlement on one day on illegal missions. The malefactors also sought to spread terror by means of threats which were conveyed either by messenger or mail to the persons whom they desired to frighten.

No less than fifteen attacks on property occurred in July. A number of windows were broken in Ewo Mills, No.46, Yangtszepoo Road on July 4 by a crowd of Chinese hooligans

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who, were it not for the timely arrival of a party of Municipal Police, would probably have done more serious damage. The machinery of the Hung Yue Cotton Mill, No.55 Markham Road, was damaged on July 6. The damage was done by the workers to demonstrate their dissatisfaction with the arrangements being made for their support during the period the mill would be idle as a result of the cutting off of power supplied by the Electricity Department. Bowls of corrosive fluid were thrown into tram cars at two different places in the Settlement on July 13. Other cases of violence of an usually serious nature included an attack made by a mob of Chinese upon a foreign Constable of the Municipal Police on July 4 in Wayside district with a view to setting free a prisoner in his custody. The attack might have had a serious ending were it not for the timely intervention of an American marine who shot the most aggressive of the assailants dead. A foreign Detective-Sergeant was attacked under similar circumstances on July 3 on Robison Road and received wounds which necessitated his detention in hospital for 10 days.

Cases of violence, interference with Municipal proclamations and notices, dissemination of inflammatory literature and other offences arising out of the strike resulted in the prosecution by the Municipal Police of 31 persons. Punishments ranging from year's imprisonment to a fine of $5.00 were imposed upon 26 of these, and the others were released on security or acquitted. The release of workers who were kidnapped was, with a few exceptions, effected as a result of police action. Other measures taken in the campaign against lawlessness included the closing of the

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Settlement branch of the SEAMEN'S UNION ON JULY 3rd, THE PREVENTION OF hostile meetings and demonstrations, the frustration of terrorist schemes against the food supplies of foreign residents, the provision of guards for tram cars and the protection of loyal workers and strike breakers. The Police were assisted in these duties by the S.V.C., the Police Special Reserve and naval landing parties. The last mentioned forces also afforded protection to foreigners in Pootung, and a party of blue jackets was landed there on July 20 to guard a Jardine, Matheson & Co. wharf which had been attacked by a gang of strikers.

Of 96,509 workers on strike in the Settlement at the beginning of August 26,927 had gone back by September 1. By that time, a large proportion of those still unemployed had entered into agreements to return, but were unable to fulfil these contracts in consequence of the inability of the Electricity Department of furnish the mills with motive power The first signs of improvement were manifested in the return early in August of the cabinet makers of three British Concerns and a large proportion of the employees of a British Egg Factory. A slight set back was recorded on August 10 when wharf coolies employed in British and Japanese companies struck work in observance of an appeal from the anti-foreign agitators. Failing to secure strike pay, which they had been promised, some of them resumed the same afternoon. With a few exceptions they, however, were again on strike on August 11. Further applications for strike pay having been refused, seven hundred of them visited the Nantao Bund and compelled the employees of Chinese shipping companies to abandon their work. The strikers were dispersed

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by the Chinese Police, but in retreating robbed a number of shops and wrecked the wares and furniture in several others. The intimidation of employees of Chinese shipping companies and robbing of food shops continued on August 12, when about 2,000 strikers engaged in these depredations paraded the Chinese Bund. Further lawlessness took place on August 13 when a band of recalcitrant strikers smashed the furniture IN THE SEAMEN'S UNION AND ROBBED NUMEROUS FOOD SHOPS in the vicinity of the North Gate, Chinese City. The Chinese Police at the former place were obliged to resort to the use of firearms in order to disperse the rioters, of whom six were arrested. Strike gratuities were distributed among 12,000 wharf coolies on the same date. This money was disbursed in response to a demand addressed the previous day to the Chinese Chamber of Commerce, North Honan Road, where a crowd of 5,000 strikers assembled to press their claim. The disappointments previously experienced had, however, dissipated whatever enthusiasm had at first existed for a resumption of the strike. Consequently while the events recorded were taking place, coolies were drifting back to work. The return became general on August 23 and a few days later conditions had again reached a normal basis on the wharves in the Settlement. Following the failure of the attempt to resume the longshoremen's strike, progress in the improvement in industrial concerns in the Settlement was considerably accelerated.

Although the use of threats was surreptitiously continued during August, picketing and kidnapping were almost completely abandoned. One of the most serious cases of intimidation was an attempt to shoot a Chinese engaged in the

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recruiting of strike breakers for ships. Two employees of an Egg Factory (British), were forcibly taken to a labour union outside the Settlement, on August 14. They were there assaulted, but were released after a few hours. Six piling coolies employed on a Japanese wharf were induced under the influence of threats to discontinue work on August 20. A member of the crew of a steamer belonging to a British Company was seized on August 27. He was taken to the Chinese Seamen's Union in Chinese territory, but was only detained a short time. An employee of a soap factory in Yangtszepoo was captured by a kidnapping gang on August 18, but was released after a few hours. A tram conductor on East Seward Road on August 15 was slightly wounded with a missile thrown by some malefactor lurking in an alleyway. Three forewomen employed in an Egg Packing Co. (British) were taken by force from East Yangtszepoo Road on August 31, and compelled to go to a labour union in Chinese territory. They were detained there for three hours, after which they were released on the intervention of the Chinese Police. Offences arising out of the strike during the month of August comprised altogether nine cases of kidnapping, sixteen of assault, one attack upon property, ten interference with Municipal notices and two distributing strike literature. Thirty one persons were prosecuted by the Police in connection with these offences, and punishments ranging from six months' imprisonment to a fine $5 were inflicted upon twenty-three of these, the remainder being released on security, acquitted or remanded. Considerable effort was also devoted by the Police to the safeguarding of property likely to be attacked, and

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special guards were provided for places of vital importance when the naval parties were withdrawn. These returned to their ships on August 29, the State of Emergency having on the previous day been declared at an end. A considerable portion of the time of the police was also devoted to the safeguarding of loyal workers and strike breakers. Resort had to be made to the use of firearms in three cases, and resulted in injuries to a few strike malefactors. Two Chinese policemen on duty on Yangchow Road on August 10 were obliged to fire into the air to repel an attempt by a hostile crowd to rescue a barrow load of vegetables which they had seized for causing an obstruction. On that occasion a bullet, which ricocheted after striking an electric wire, grazed the chest of one of the mob and lacerated a finger of his right hand. A Chinese detective on August 17 fired a shot into the floor of the Chinese Post Office in order to disperse a band of strikers who were attacking him apparently with murderous intent. A piece of concrete sent-flying by the bullet wounded a postman in the leg.

Of 69,582 workers on strike on September 1, 56,235 had gone back by the end of the month, and arrangements were either being made or had been completed for the return to work of the majority of the rest.

A few concerns experienced fresh troubles with their employees after they had gone back to work. Two thousand operatives of the B.A.T. factories who resumed on September 20, were out again three days later. The majority of the employees of the firm, however, went back on October 1. The employees of the Japanese China Cotton Mill in

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Pootung, which re-opened in August, struck again on September 24, as a protest against the dismissal of a number of their co-leagues. They made an attempt to wreck the mill on that day, but were frustrated by a party of Fengtien soldiers stationed on the premises. The latter were obliged to fire in order to pacify the mob, of whom nine were injured.

The Police again had occasion during the month to resort to the use of firearms in dealing with disorder arising out of the strike. September 7, the anniversary of the signing of the Treaty imposing the Boxer Indemnity was observed as a day of National Humiliation. The occasion was celebrated in Chinese territory by a mass meeting and procession. After the celebrations there finished a crowd of several hundred of the participants crossed the French Concession and, with flags unfurled, marched in a body northward through the Settlement. They were met on Honan Road by a party of Police from Central Station who, after considerable difficulty, pushed them back to the south side of Avenue Edward VII. From this vantage point they threw stones, bamboo poles and other missiles at the Police, several of whom received slight injuries. After this, the crowd made a further attempt to enter the Settlement. The Police endeavoured to repel the attack with their truncheons, but were overpowered and knocked down. Seeing the lines of their comrades in imminent danger, two Constables opened fire. This caused the mob to retreat to the French Concession where they were dispersed by a party of the Concession Police. Three persons were wounded as a result of the shooting, but none of their injuries proved fatal.

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When the mob first entered the Settlement on Honan Road, they attacked without any provocation an American citizen. His injuries necessitated hospital treatment, but he would have undoubtedly fared much worse were it not for the timely arrival of the Police.

By the end of October, the general strike had shot its bolt, as practically all industrial workers had returned to work, leaving about 5,000 seamen still on strike.

During February 1926, a disturbance occurred in the Shanghai Cotton Manufacturing Co. (Japanese), over an announcement that the administration intended to impose fines for defective work. A Japanese foreman was fatally attacked by the workers, and damage was done to mill property. Three of the persons responsible for the disturbance and assault were later arrested by the Municipal Police.

On the forenoon May 30, 1926, a memorial meeting was held on the Public Recreation Ground near St. Catherines Bridge, in honour of the Chinese who were killed in the Nanking Road riots on May 30, 1925. A large proportion of those who attended the meeting made their way via French Concession and the Settlement to Chapei, but a certain number who were labouring under excitement caused by inflammatory propaganda, formed small parties on Nanking Road and commenced to deliver lectures and distribute handbills. Growing rapidly in size through being joined by loafers and idlers, these crowds became aggressive and attacked tram cars, motor cars, buses and a number of foreigners. Consequently a number of Police were mobilised and despatched to Louza district, where they succeeded in clearing the Nanking Road

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by baton charges without provoking any serious incident, notwithstanding great provocation from the crowds and missile throwing hooligans, of whom several were lurking in buildings and alleyways. Similar disturbances on a smaller scale took place on the Nanking Road, Central district, where by the exercise of restraint and tact the Police succeeded in dispersing the crowds without encountering serious opposition. After the Police had cleared the Nanking Road, the mob spread into Sinza and West Hongkew districts where further violence was done to the persons of foreigners and property. Of 23 foreigners assaulted in the Settlement, 15, including several ladies, received somewhat serious injuries, and 2 Chinese were wounded by rioters in the course of the attacks on tram cars. Some Chinese motorists were assaulted, but none of them seriously. Nine Chinese received slight injuries in collisions with the Police, and a member of a gang of Chinese hooligans was shot in the leg by a foreign motorist while repelling an attack on his car. The property wholly or partially damaged comprised 111 public transport vehicles, 8 motor cars, 3 telephone boxes, 3 telephones and 2 clocks. Six ringleaders of the disturbance were arrested and charged, when sentences ranging from expulsion to 18 months imprisonment were imposed.

On July 10, 1926, a hundred mill workers attacked a Police telephone box at the corner of Hart and Robison Roads, but were driven of by the Chinese Constable on duty there who, after firing three shots, arrested three of the attackers, of whom one was wounded. The mob had previously been frustrated in an attempt to hold a meeting in Chinese

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territory and dispersed by the Shanghai-Woosung Police.

Arising out of the alleged murder of a Chinese by Japanese sailors, an anti-Japanese agitation on a large scale was carried on during the month of August, and attempts by large numbers of mill workers to hold meetings in connection with this matter in the Western district on August 13 were frustrated by the Municipal Police who seized a quantity of handbills etc. and arrested one of the ringleaders. On August 20 the anti-Japanese campaign culminated in a strike at various mills belonging to the Naigai Wata Kaisha in the Western district. In the early morning of August 25 the Chinese overseer of a Japanese mill, which was then working, was shot dead on West Soochow Road whilst his brother, also an overseer, and a Chinese girl mill employee were wounded. This campaign was carried into various parts of the Settlement on August 28 and 29 when numbers of students and workers, 34 of whom were arrested, delivered lectures and distributed pamphlets.

In the course of a strike during December, 1926, of part of the employees of the Kung Dah Cotton Mill, Yangtszepoo Road, missiles thrown by a number of strikers at a motor bus occupied by the Japanese staff of that concern, damaged the wind screens and slightly injured one of the Japanese. An assault committed three days later upon a Chinese, who was escorting some female workers from their quarters to the mill, was of a serious nature.

On January 12, 1927, following the arrest of a worker for assaulting a foreign employee at the Ewo Cotton Mill, Yangtszepoo Road, the operatives smashed several

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windows and took possession of the mills. They were later dislodged from this position by the Municipal Police and Fire Brigade. In effecting this task the Chief Officer of the Fire Brigade and one member of the Police were injured by a fusilade of bobbins and other missiles with which the workers sought to drive them back.

In pressing demands for a new year bonus the employees of the Heng Foong Cotton Mill, Whashing Road, became disorderly on January 21, smashed several panes of glass and refused to leave the mills. Under cover of a smoke screen caused by setting raw cotton alight they proceeded to wreck the machinery, but were prevented from doing serious damage owing to the fumes caused by the burning cotton. After their departure it was discovered that a safe had been broken open and $1,000. abstracted.

Agitators bent on extending a strike, which started in the Shanghai General Electric Construction Company on January 17, smashed the windows of the several tram cars and kidnapped loyal workers who were released after they had given written undertakings to stop work. About 2,000 of these strikers and their sympathisers, including a number of professional agitators, who were celebrating the termination of the strike by parading in twenty tram cars from the Wayside Depot to Bubbling Well on January 22, became disorderly on the way and ignored an order by foreign police officers to return to their depots. When the electric current was cut off in an effort to enforce compliance with these instructions, the paraders became very violent and attacked police officers on Nanking Road who were obliged to use their batons to protect

themselves and restore tranquility.

On January 22, the employees of the General Omnibus Company came out on strike in sympathy with the workers of the Shanghai Electric Construction Company. Agitators committed assaults upon buses and employees and one of the latter was robbed of a day's takings. Other acts of violence included assaults upon two Japanese newspaper reporters, and an attack upon a foreign employee of the Public Works Department.

As soon as news reached Shanghai of the withdrawal of Marshal Sun Chuan Fong's forces from the area of the Chien Tang River, sympathisers with the Southern Party urged the evacuation of Shanghai by Marshal Sun's forces and the suppression of the local administration by a Citizens' Commission. Propaganda conducted in furtherence of this policy culminated on February 18 in a decision to call a general strike. Starting on February 19, with 54,600 employees affected, this movement extended steadily until February 22, when the total number of strikers reached 112,000. These included a large number of the employees of the Chinese Post Office, the Municipal Electricity Department, the Tramway Companies in the Settlement, French Concession and Chinese territory. On February 22, the strike commenced to collapse, and by February 28 all strikers had returned to work.

While professing that the strike resulted from a desire on the part of the workers to demonstrate their sympathy with the Southern Cause, the agitators from the outset sought to further the campaign by means of intimidation. On February 19, a gang of strike pickets smashed the windows of

a Mineral Water Factory (British) and assaulted the foreign manager. These tactics were repeated a short time later at the British Cigarette Company, Baikal Road, the Shanghai Steam Laundry, Thorburn Road, and at a lace factory on Kung-ping Road. This policy of violence culminated the following day in interference with buses and trancars. The sum of these events show that agitators had determined to reduce the community to helplessness by means of a general strike, made effective by violence and terrorism. On February 20 and succeeding dates the Municipal Police arrested all persons found intimidating loyal workers and distributing inflammatory literature. In this way about 50 persons were arrested and certain well known bases of agitation closed.

During March the advance in the direction of Shanghai by the Southern forces was reflected locally in an uprising of Communist guerillas and workers who succeeded in capturing almost all police stations and several institutions in Chinese territory adjoining the Settlement and French Concession. In a number of instances the guerillas opened fire on the Shanghai Defence Force. On March 21, a lorry filled with Punjabi troops was attacked on North Szechuen Road Extension and one of the soldiers was killed. Another member of the same regiment was shot and wounded while patrolling the same road a short time later. On the same day one British officer and three British members of other ranks belonging to the crew of an armoured car were wounded while endeavouring to save foreign houses in Darrock Road from looters. A Japanese civilian was severely wounded while walking along North Szechuen Road Extension.

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On April 8, guerillas opened fire on a British armoured car and on Japanese marines on North Szechuen Road. Another attack, for which they were also undoubtedly responsible, was made some days later on members of the Defence Forces who were on duty on the boundary near Chaoufoong Road. A climax was finally reached on April 12, when Merchant Volunteers and regular nationalist troops engaged the Workers' Supervisory Corps in a series of pitched battles and put them out of action.

In the forenoon of May 30, several small parties of Chinese students visited Nanking Road and made brief speeches on the "May 30" incident, and shouted anti-foreign slogans, to pedestrians. Disorderly crowds collected as a result of these activities on Nanking Road near Chekiang Road and threw stones at Constables on duty there, but dispersed on the appearance of Police reinforcements.

On June 1, whilst making investigations into a dispute between the management and employees of a sock wearing company on East Yuhang Road, a foreign Detective Inspector was attacked and robbed of a pistol by ~~discouted~~ discontented workers.

On November 28, a strike of fitters of the Shanghai Electric Construction Company commenced, and by December 1 all the employees of the concern had ceased work. The extension of the strike was effected by intimidation and terrorism. On December 1 six or seven gunmen opened fire upon a stationary tramcar on Seward Road. The shooting resulted in the wounding of a foreign lady, 2 Chinese civilians and a Chinese Police Constable, while two of the assailants were shot dead by the Municipal Police. On December 7 a

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Korean tram inspector was shot in his home and succumbed to his wounds a few days later. On December 10 a Chinese tram inspector was shot dead at his home, and his wife wounded.

On January 2, 1928, a loyal worker of the British Cigarette Company, the majority of whose employees were on strike, was murdered at the corner of Thorburn and Kwenming Roads by members of a labour agitation group.

At noon on August 15, 1928, 400 workers of the Pao Ching Silk Filature struck work to further a demand for improved working conditions and subsequently proceeded to three silk filatures where they smashed windows and compelled the workers to go on strike. As a result of this agitation, 4,450 workers of 12 silk filatures in the West Hongkew District went on strike, but all finally resumed work on August 20.

At about 8.15 a.m. on May 30, 1929, a disorderly crowd of about 150 students and others emerged on to the Bund from the French Concession and turned west along Canton Road, damaging motor cars and trams as they went. At Kiangse Road corner they were intercepted and dispersed by a squad of Municipal Police who effected eight arrests. At about 9.50 a.m. another mob of students smashed several windows of the "Shun Pao" newspaper, Hankow and Shantung Roads, and the "Min Kuo Pao", Chantung Road, the latter paper being the official organ of the Kuomintang. The activities of the crowd were brought to a halt with the arrival of the Police who apprehended four of the culprits. It was evident from this action that the Anniversary of the May 30 Incident was utilized more as a movement against the Kuomintang and as

a means of embarrasing the party than a demonstration in observance of the day. Simultaneously sporadic attempts made by agitators to stage a demonstration on Nanking Road, Louza district, were frustrated by the Municipal Police, 14 persons being arrested for distributing pamphlets etc. A minor disturbance also took place on North Szechuen Road at about noon when some 200 students and idlers indulged in stone throwing, and several windows of a tram were broken by the mob, three of whom were arrested.

In addition to the foregoing incidents, the distribution of inflammatory literature was carried out in various parts of the Settlement, and in this connection 14 arrests were made.

On June 23, 1929, in observance of the 4th Anniversary of the Shameen Incident a gathering of about 200 persons mostly students congregated at the corner of Kiaochow and Singapore Roads for the purpose of holding a meeting, but the majority of these dispersed on the approach of the Municipal Police, who arrested 17 of the participants. A quantity of literature found strewn about and in possession of several persons apprehended dwelt on the Shameen and other similar incidents, and advocated amongst other things the overthrow of the Nanking Government.

About 10.30 a.m. July 14, a crowd of about 200 students held a meeting near Ferry and Macao Roads. The proceedings were at first of the usual order but gradually developed into a communist demonstration. The mob retreated before a pass/ of Municipal Police and on emerging into Ichang Road from Ferry Road stoned a railless tramcar and damaged

four motor cars. The Police succeeded in arresting 27 of the demonstrators, who were subsequently sentenced to various terms of imprisonment, and seized a quantity of subversive literature.

On July 26, a mob of about 100 Chinese quickly assembled at the corner of North Szechuen and Woosung Roads and on a signal of the firing of a cracker commenced shouting communist slogans and throwing pamphlets of a like nature into the air. Municipal Police hurried to the scene and on their approach one of the mob hit a Japanese Constable on the head with a tramway points-shifting lever. The Constable who was partially stunned by the blow shot and seriously wounded his assailant. Eleven Chinese and one Formosan were arrested and a considerable quantity of "Red" literature was seized.

On August 1, 1929, International Red Day, passed off without any serious disturbance owing to the precautionary measures adopted by the Authorities. The efforts of the Communists and their followers were confined to four mild attempts at demonstrating on Nanking Road, Foochow Road, Tiendong Road and Chapoo Roads junction, and North Szechuen Road, although some of the more fiery elements succeeded in smashing several windows in five tramcars. Twenty of the demonstrators were arrested and sentenced to various terms of imprisonment.

On August 11, about 10.45 a.m. a crowd of some 200 Chinese of the student class, who were holding an anti-Kuomintang demonstration at the junction of Ferry and Macao Roads, was dispersed by the Municipal Police. A quantity of communistic pamphlets and banners were seized and ten persons

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arrested. Another disturbance occurred on the same day at 11.45 a.m. when another crowd of Chinese students who had congregated near the junction of Pootoo and Tonquin Roads assaulted a Sikh Havildar.

September 1929 saw repetitions of the usual communistic demonstrations commencing on September 1, International Youths' Day, when at 9 a.m. small groups of the student class were observed loitering at various points on Nanking Road and at 10 a.m. a few of these loiterers made a half hearted attempt at demonstrating at Fokien Road corner. Order was quickly restored and for the rest of the day conditions on Nanking Road remained normal. At 11.24 a.m. a crowd of about 200 congregated at Shantung and Foochow Roads corner and after throwing leaflets in the air dispersed into Louza District where on Foochow Road they broke panes of glass in two railless tramcars. A party of about ten, however detached itself from the mob and proceeded to the offices of the "China Times", Shantung Road, where one of the party threw in through an open window a package containing a bottle of phosphorous which set alight to some piles of paper. The miscreants then proceeded to the "Shun Pao" offices, Hankow Road, where they smashed plate glass windows.

On September 2, at 12.30 p.m. a number of Chinese of the student class threw stones into the Kwo Cotton Mill, Yangtszepoo Road, smashing about 16 windows, and then decamped.

At 7 p.m. September 20, some 20 persons demonstrated at North Szechuen and Range Roads corner by denouncing the launching of a new gunboat called "Ming Chuen" as an additional instrument to be used for the suppressing of the

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Chinese labourers and peasants revolution.

On September 21 a crowd of about 100 persons demonstrated in the vicinity of Thorburn and Yangtsepoo Roads junction as a protest against the launching of "Ming Chuen". Still another and bigger demonstration with the same object took place the same day on the French Bund where a crowd of some 200 members of the so-called "League of Youthful Communist of Kiangsu" and their adherents threw stones and broke windows in ten trams in addition to the usual slogan shouting. Three of the trouble makers were arrested and subsequently sentenced to terms of imprisonment.

At 8.20 a.m. on September 29 several Chinese of the student class demonstrated at the corner of Robison and Tonquin Roads as a protest against the execution of four of their leaders on August 30 by the local Chinese Authorities. The Police took six of them into custody, the others making good their escape. At 7.15 p.m. students congregated at the corner of Chekiang and Pakhoi Roads and after the usual slogan shouting and pamphlet distribution dispersed. At 7.35 p.m. three Chinese in possession of quantities of communistic pamphlets bearing on the execution of four communists were arrested on North Szechuen Road near Wuchang Road following a small demonstration at this point. At 8.45 p.m. about 30 Chinese of the student class gathered outside the Moon Palace, North Szechuen Road, and shouted communistic slogans; on the approach of the Municipal Police the crowd ran into Chapei. The prisoners arrested during these distrubances were all given terms of imprisonment.

Between December 9 and 12 local followers of the

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Communist Party surreptitiously distributed in various parts of Shanghai literature bearing on the second anniversary of the Canton Uprising, December 11, on which date some forty Chinese youths made a weak attempt at demonstrating on Chekiang Road near Chefoo Road. On December 15, however, four demonstrations, also in celebration of this anniversary, were held in the Settlement but all were promptly quelled, although in one instance the windows of two railless trams were smashed by stones and a foreign lady sustained injuries when passing the scene in her motor car. Two demonstrators arrested were given terms of imprisonment.

An incident in the China General Edison Company Ltd., where police belonging to the Chinese adminstration on January 13, 1930, shot and wounded several workers in quelling a riotous demonstration; the anniversaries of the murder of Karl Liebknecht and Rosa Luxemburg (January 15) and of the death of Lenin (January 21); and the reported independence movements in India and Korea were used as a pretext for demonstrating by local Communists on January 17, 18 and 19. A brief resume of each attempt follows:- P. At noon January 17 when the workers of the Commercial Press were leaving the premises at Paoshan Road, Chapei, some 20 Chinese students distributed communistic handbills amongst them and shouted communistic slogans. They immediately dispersed on the approach of the Chinese Police.

On January 18, a gang of about 50 Chinese of the student class during a lightning demonstration on North Szechuen Road, near Paoshing Road, produced sticks and iron bars and attacked a passing tramcar, smashing seventeen panes of

glass. The party then withdrew into nearby alleyways leading to Chapei.

On January 19, a crowd of about 200 Chinese distributed communistic pamphlets on Nanking Road near Fokien Road. Eleven of their number were arrested, six of whom were later sentenced to imprisonment. On the same day some 30 Chinese demonstrated on North Soochow Road near the Chinese Post Office, smashing the windows of a passing omnibus by throwing stones and other missiles. Nine persons were arrested and subsequently given terms of imprisonment.

During February 1930, literature bearing on the 7th anniversary of the Peking-Hankow Railway Workers Strike, February 7, was surreptitiously distributed almost daily. February 7, itself was observed by the distribution of pamphlets and two attempts at demonstrating on North Szechuen Road near Dixwell Road where the windows of a Japanese shop were smashed, and at Avenue Edward VII and Boulevard de Montigny where the windows of an omnibus were smashed. The arrests on that day numbered 22. Fourteen of the prisoners were sentenced to terms of imprisonment, three were fined and the cases against five were dismissed.

On March 5, 1930, a clash which occurred between the French Police and a hostile mob of workers outside the Ziang Chong Silk Weaving Factory, Rue Amiral Bayle, as a result of an attempt made by a crowd to take a rifle from an Annamite Constable, was used as a pretext for intensifying communistic propaganda.

Advantage was also taken by local Chinese "reds" of the various anniversaries which occurred in the month of March to attempt demonstrations in the Settlement and French Concession. Between 9.30 a.m. and 9.40 a.m. March 8, some 200 Chinese

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students and workers scattered themselves along Nanking Road between Fokien and Chekiang Roads where several of their number disseminated communistic handbills bearing on the International Women's Day, when a squad of the Municipal Police appeared they retired to Avenue Edward VII via Fokien Road. As the demonstrators retreated they smashed several windows of two railless cars. As a result of further action by the Police, the demonstrators separated into small groups which proceeded along Boulevard de Montigny, and smashed the window panes of five trams which they encountered en route. On reaching Boulevard des Deaux Republiques they reassembled and attempted to enter Chinese territory but were forced to abandon their intention by the Chinese Constabulary, who fired several shots in the air, and the French Police. In dealing with the matter in the Settlement the Municipal Police apprehended five persons who were charged and sentenced to imprisonment. The French Police arrested nine persons of whom five were handed over to the Chinese Authorities.

On March 9 at 11.15 a.m. a crowd of some 60 employees of the Ziang Chong Factory led by a few agitators appeared outside the Printing Department of the "China Times", Kiangsi Road. Thirty of them entered the type-setting room, upset a number of trays and slightly damaged the machinery, because the paper had refused to publish an advertisement forwarded to it by the Ziang Chong Factory workers. This damage was effected in a few minutes, and the agitators then proceeded to Shantung Road (the Chinese Press "Fleet Street"), where finding the various newspaper offices guarded by the Municipal Police they dispersed without

causing further trouble.

On March 14, some 30 Chinese students carrying banners bearing the inscription "The Propaganda Group of the Ziang Chong Tragedy" appeared on North Szechuen Road near Darrock Road and distributed communistic handbills bearing on that incident. The Municipal Police arrested five of the demonstrators, all of whom were subsequently given terms of imprisonment.

On March 16, about 200 Chinese, mostly students, demonstrated outside the Ziang Chong Silk Weaving Factory, Rue Amiral Bayle, shouting slogans and distributing communistic pamphlets bearing on ~~the~~ a fracas which occurred outside this factory on March 5. They then formed into a procession and proceeded in the direction of the Chinese City, smashing the windows of five tramcars on their way. The crowd was eventually dispersed by the French Police who made 15 arrests.

On March 18, the 4th Anniversary of the shooting of students at Peking, three feeble attempts at demonstrating were made in the Settlement, resulting in the arrest of eight of the participants who received prison sentences.

The anniversary of the execution of 72 revolutionaries in the Kwantung uprising in 1911, on March 29 was observed in the Settlement by two small groups of Chinese youths who distributed communistic pamphlets and then decamped.

During April, 1930 local Chinese communists held secret meetings at which the engineering of a general strike and the staging of demonstrations in the Settlement were discussed, with the result that at about 2.30 p.m. April 7 about 100 Chinese of the student class appeared on Nanking Road and

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scattered communistic literature, when 16 arrests were made. The remainder retreated to Avenue Edward VII where they encountered the French Police who arrested a further eight. Literature disseminated on this occasion contained an invitation to the public to attend a general meeting in support of the victims of the Nanking Road "Tragedy" to be held at 10a.m. April 8, in the Ningpo Fellow Countrymen's Association, Thibet Road. In consequence of this invitation about 100 Chinese composed of students and labourers appeared in front of the meeting place at 9.45 a.m. April 8 and fifteen of their number entered the premises, but their plans to hold a meeting there were frustrated by the Police who apprehended four of the intruders who were in possession of communistic pamphlets. Following these arrests the crowd broke up, but at about 10.10 a.m. some seventy labourers and students assembled outside the Peking Theatre, Peking and Kweichow Roads corner, and scattered communistic leaflets. Attempts made by the mob to gain entrance to the Theatre for the purpose of holding a meeting were frustrated by the Police and employees of the Theatre. Whilst a Constable was rescuing one of the employees from the mob, a mob attempted to snatch his pistol. Being unable to protect himself otherwise, he drew his pistol and shot one of his assailants dead, and with the assistance of other Police who came to his rescue arrested four others. The mob then dispersed.

On April 20, some 50 Chinese congregated on a piece of vacant ground off Yangtszepoo and Sungpan Roads corner and in addition to scattering communistic pamphlets stoned a

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passing tramcar, breaking thirteen windows. ~~Police arrived on the scene and~~ arrested ~~six of the demonstrators~~. Six other demonstrators were by Police who came the scene.

On April 27 at about 10 a.m. a crowd of students and labourers forced an entrance into the premises of the Chen Chi Benevolent Society, Yunnan Road, and attempted to hold a meeting. Police arrived on the scene and arrested 106 of the participants and seized amongst other things 40 iron bars, 10 clubs, a sun helmet filled with lime and a large quantity of communistic pamphlets Shortly afterwards small groups of students and labourers distributed leaflets on Avenue Edward VII.

The month of May 1930 passed off locally very quietly with only a few feeble attempts at demonstrating by the communists and their following. In the efforts that were made, however, the Police succeeded in making 37 arrests and seizing a quantity of communistic literature.

Only two attempts were made to demonstrate in the Settlement during June 1930, the first being on June 17, the Anniversary of the Occupation of Formosa by Japan, when a small crowd indulged in distributing communistic pamphlets and shouting slogans, at Broadway and Seward Roads corner. The second attempt was made on June 23, the Commemoration of the Shameen Incident, at Ferry and Robison Roads corner, where some 400 students and labourers gathered and distributed communistic literature. As a result of Police action, both gatherings were quickly dispersed and ten participants were arrested.

On the morning July 16, 1930, a demonstration was attempted on Nanking Road when about 300 students and labourers

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congregated at the corner of Nanking and Thibet Roads and after shouting slogans and throwing pamphlets in the air proceeded east along Nanking Road until intercepted by the Police. A few minutes later a similar crowd of about 200 adopted the same tactics at the corner of Nanking and Fokien Roads. Proceeding east they stoned a passing tramcar breaking two windows and a private owned motor car breaking one window. A further attempt made by the crowd to reassemble on the Bund near Soochow Road was frustrated by the Police. In breaking up the different assemblies of the demonstrators, the Police made 32 arrests.

During August 1930, local Communists confined their efforts to the observance of the so-called International Red Day, August 1, when at about 9.40 a.m. about 500 Chinese mostly of the student type, congregated on Nanking Road between Chekiang and Thibet Roads and indulged in shouting slogans and scattering pamphlets. The programme was cut short by the arrival of the Police who made eight arrests and broke up the assemblage. Portions of the crowd made their way along Nanking Road and attempted to reform at Shansi Road corner. Here again they were frustrated and three of their number arrested. At 11 a.m. about 100 Chinese, presumably participants in the attempts on Nanking Road, made their appearance on North Soochow Road but were dispersed by the Police and four further arrests made. Remants of the crowd made an unsuccessful attempt at a final stand at North Szechuen and Range Roads corner. Here they were again quickly dispersed by the Police who made three

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arrests.

During September 1930, local Communists confined their open activities to three lukewarm attempts at demonstrating on September 7, International Youth Movement Day, on Nanking Road between Fokien Road and the Bund. They were quickly dispersed by the Police who made 14 arrests.

There were no further demonstrations in 1930 until November 7, ~~1930~~, the 13th anniversary of the Soviet Revolution, when two feeble attempts were made on Robison Road and Yangtszepoo Road respectively. At the latter place a passing tramcar was stoned and a window broken, but the miscreants decamped before the arrival of the Police on the scene.

Despite the extensive dissemination of literature calling for a monster demonstration on Nanking Road on December 11, 1930, the 3rd Anniversary of the Canton Uprising, the activities of local communists were confined to three tame attempts to demonstrate in Louza and Central Districts. These attempts were easily and promptly ~~[illegible]~~ overpowered by the Police, who arrested nine participants.

After these incidents, a period of quiet followed until October 1931, when the Municipal Police again clashed with the agitators. On October 18 at about 9.30 a.m., a hundred Chinese gathered on Ferry Road and indulged in ~~the~~ shouting ~~of~~ anti-Japanese slogans for about 10 minutes. A portion of the demonstrators, who had been joined by idlers, made their way to the vicinity of the N.W.K. No.5 Mill, West Soochow Road, where they stoned three Japanese and compelled them to abandon their motor cars and seek refuge in the mill.

Another section of the crowd reformed at the

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Kwawmura Memorial Tower and shouted communistic and anti-Japanese slogans. They threw stones when a Japanese constable arrived on the scene, and repeated this performance when three further Japanese policemen came to his assistance. The crowd then wrecked the front of a goods store where the Japanese Constables had taken shelter. The Foreign Police present eventually put an end to this violence by drawing their pistols as if they intended to shoot.

Members of the mob, however, continued to loiter in the vicinity, and later when their numbers had increased to about 3,000 by fresh arrivals, they attacked the N.W.K. Mill quarters, Macao Road and smashed all the windows of the building. They were prevented from doing more serious damage by the Municipal Police who broke up the mob and arrested five of their number.

On November 7, 1931, the 14th Anniversary of the Soviet October Revolution, the Chinese Communist Party created three demonstrations in the Settlement. In two instances the demonstrators were dispersed before they had time to do any harm, but in the third case they succeeded in smashing 14 windows in tramcars and assaulting two Chinese policemen.

During December 1931, local communist activities included the distribution of literature and the staging of demonstrations. On December 11, the 4th Anniversary of the Soviet Uprising in Canton, two demonstrations took place in the Settlement, one in the French Concession and one in

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Chapei. Further demonstrations took place on December 13 and December 17 in connection with political meetings which were held in Chinese territory. The manifestations in the French Concession on December 11 and in Chinese territory on December 13 were marked by the smashing of windows of trams and buses.

In January 1932, meetings and demonstrations promoted by communists were held in Chinese territory on January 10 and January 17. About 1000 people attended on the former date and about double that number on the latter. When the meeting on January 10 terminated the attendance formed into processional order and marched across Chinese territory, the French Concession and continued via Thibet and Nanking Roads in the Settlement to Hongkew district where they were dispersed by the Municipal Police.

On February 25, the anniversary of the International Unemployment Movement Day, adherents of the local Communist party made attempts to hold flying meetings during in the day in various parts of the Settlement, but as the result of Police action, their efforts came to naught.

On February 2, about 200 students assembled outside Gordon Road Police Station. Finding that the Police there were prepared for their coming they retreated along Connaught Road shouting "red" slogans and scattering communistic handbills as they went. On reaching Medhurst Road they endeavoured to halt but were quickly dispersed by the Police. The literature distributed showed that they had assembled for the purpose of demonstrating against the closing of the office of the "National Salvation Association

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of Shanghai Masses to Resist Japan" by the Municipal Police.

During March 1932, four minor demonstrations were staged in the Settlement, but on each occasion the assembly was quickly dispersed by the Police who made three arrests.

While celebrating various anniversaries during the month of May 1932, local communists created seven demonstrations in different parts of the Settlement. The demonstrations on each occasion were mild affairs, and the participants in every case dispersed on the arrival of the Police.

Two demonstrations were held during July 1932, to further a demand for the release of Mr. and Mrs. Neulens. The first took place on July 3 at the corner of Yangchow and Thorburn Roads, and the second on July 10 in the vicinity of the North Railway Station, but both passed of without anything untoward occurring.

Documents captured recently show that the local branches of the Chinese Communist Party arranged to make the incidence of the new year, the Spring Festival and the anniversary of the Sino-Japanese conflict excuses for starting public demonstrations, disturbances and strikes. Nothing, however, has come of these planes beyond two ineffectual attempts to create street-demonstrations on January 24 and 28 respectively, which were dispersed quietly by the Police.

D. S. I.

Officer i/c ~~Special~~ Branch.

Commr. of Police.
Sir:
Information.
MAY 15 1933 O. i/c S. B.

File

MAY 8 1933

Special Branch,

April 18, 1933.

D.S.I. Moore.

In preparing the summary on Communist activities in Shanghai, please remember to include disturbances believed to be wholly or partly due to Communism, in the quelling of which the Police were obliged to take extra-ordinary measures such as shooting or seeking assistance of S.V.C., Army, or Navy. One such incident occurred at the New World, another on Honan Road, and references to others are probably contained in letters of thanks to units of the various corps mentioned.

Serious cases of sabotage by workers or strikers should also be included. One such case occurred in Markam Road and another at some mill in Yangtszepoo.

J. P. Simms

Officer i/c Sp.Br.